

U. S. EXPERTS TELL ABOUT PARALYSIS

Explain Symptoms of Infantile Disease and Primary Treatment.

MANY RECENT EPIDEMICS

Public Health Service Gets Innumerable Requests for Aid and Advice.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The United States Public Health Service has become alarmed at the epidemic of infantile paralysis in New York and elsewhere and the entire machinery of the service will be put in motion to prevent its spread. Six experts were ordered to New York to-day to cooperate with Dr. Haven Emerson, Health Commissioner of New York City.

Assistant Surgeon Rucker left Washington this afternoon and will confer with Dr. Emerson to-morrow morning. Dr. Rucker's headquarters will be at the Hotel Marlborough. It is believed that one of the first steps taken will be to provide for examination of children of New York and their parents who leave on vacations across the State border. Information has reached the service that the epidemic of children from New York in the last week or ten days has been unprecedented.

To-day the Public Health Service was in receipt of scores of telegrams from health authorities of States bordering New York and New Jersey asking for assistance and cooperation in preventing the disease from spreading. Late this afternoon a telegram was received saying that the disease had made its appearance in Cleveland.

It was said at the Public Health Service that epidemics of this disease have been growing in frequency in various parts of the world. From 1907 to 1910 outbreaks have occurred in the following States:

Connecticut, 1910; District of Columbia, 1910; Florida, 1907; Illinois, 1909; Iowa, 1908-1910; Kansas, 1909-1910; Massachusetts, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910; Michigan, 1907-1908; Minnesota, 1908, 1909, 1910; Missouri, 1908; Nebraska, 1909; New York, 1907-1910; Oregon, 1910; Pennsylvania, 1910; South Dakota, 1910; Virginia, 1908-1910; Washington, 1910; Wisconsin, 1908. Since 1907 epidemics have also occurred in Canada, in various parts of Germany and Austria and in Cuba.

The reports received here indicate that children around the age of seven are victims of the present epidemic, and as with preceding epidemics, more males than females are affected.

"Fever is perhaps the most constant single symptom, although it seems fairly well established that some cases run their course without fever," says an official of the Public Health Service. "The rise of temperature is usually sudden and sharp, often reaching its maximum in the first day. The fever may be expected to continue for three or seven days, usually falling to normal about the time paralysis develops. Cases are known, however, in which the fever has continued for several weeks. Headache is complained of by a large proportion of those who are old enough to give a clear account of their sensations. When the onset is sudden and acute there is marked prostration. Even in cases with mild symptoms the prostration is often much greater than would be expected. Extreme weariness and muscular weakness are characteristic features of many mild, abortive cases. "Restlessness or irritability is a very common and marked symptom. In children very often the first symptom to attract attention is their irritability. Older persons frequently show an early stage of excitement, characterized by extreme restlessness, vague anxiety and mental perturbation. In some cases the severity of their other symptoms. An apathetic, drowsy state frequently follows, especially in children."

REVENUE BILL ATTACKED.

Administration Assailed for Switching Front on the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The House settled down to-day to discuss the Democratic revenue bill. The average attendance was less than a hundred members, but "campaign speeches" were made by wholesale.

Representative Moore, Pennsylvania, Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, enlivened the discussion with an attack on the Administration's policies that embraced everything from the Mexican situation to the Underwood tariff.

Mr. Moore said the tariff commission proposed would prove a makeshift affair to perpetuate Democratic tariff doctrines. He doubted that it would be a non-partisan commission as provided, declaring that the Administration has been loath to name Republicans on any of the so-called "non-partisan" boards and commissions authorized by the Democratic Congress.

Representative Hamilton, Michigan, Republican, also assailed the bill in long speech. He chided the President for reversing his position on a tariff commission and asserted that "he is driving his party into naming a tariff bill."

"No information, however conclusive," said Mr. Hamilton, "will ever induce the Democratic party to protect American labor and industry."

OSBORNE ADDRESSES QUAKERS.

Reminds Them They Were Early Advocates of Prison Reform.

Cape May, N. J., July 7.—Addressing 3,000 delegates to the general conference of the Hicokite branch of the Society of Friends, in session here to-day, O. Edwards Janney of Baltimore, president of the conference, said the Quakers are serving to draw all branches of Friends closer together to consider the matter of peace and arbitration.

Thomas Mott Osborne, who was yesterday reappointed warden of Sing Sing prison, addressed the conference on prison reform work. He said this reform owed a great debt to the Quakers of the early days and hoped the Friends of to-day would continue to back up the work now being done.

NATIONWIDE FIGHT ON CHILD PLAGUE

Continued from First Page.

duty. Am sending Rucker to confer with you and Lavinder as to further details, particularly with regard to prevention of interstate spread. Important of monkeys taken up with Agricultural Department.

The other members of the service who will report to Dr. Emerson this morning for duty are Dr. J. D. Riddell, Dr. C. W. Chapin, Assistant Surgeon-General W. C. Rucker will also arrive this morning. In addition to the work of these experts, steps will be taken to organize a Federal corps of surgeons and laboratory scientists to work out preventive measures. Telegrams were sent to State health authorities asking them to report to Washington any cases in their districts.

That grown persons carry the disease, Dr. Emerson said, is a fact. He cited two instances of nurses of infantile paralysis victims being stricken. He said one of them died.

Through the Federal hospital organization was broadened yesterday, the Health Commissioner said that the services of many more doctors, nurses and other workers would be made available.

There are 400 children in the hospitals. Kingston Avenue Hospital, Brooklyn, has 206 babies. Willard Parker has 104. The Brooklyn institution has about reached its limit. There is still room in the Willard Parker Hospital, and it was regarded as likely yesterday that an additional hospital would be required. Dr. Emerson stated that the greatest care is exercised to separate the severest cases from the mild ones and to keep the suspected cases away from the proven ones.

There remain about 200 cases which are being treated at homes. These require visits by nurses and sanitary inspectors from the Health Department, who are under instructions to see that every precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The trips from home to hospital require much time. In addition the number of new cases has been averaging about 100 a day. These require not only the presence of a nurse and a sanitary inspector but also of a hospital.

Because of the great deal of work required in all of the five boroughs, Dr. Emerson said, it is imperative to get more doctors and more nurses. He said that about fifty nurses had been obtained, but still more were needed. He said that while \$50 a month is paid to nurses, it is likely that the rate may be increased to \$65. Doctors will be employed at from \$50 to \$125 a month.

Appeals to the Red Cross. "I telegraphed this afternoon to the American Red Cross in Washington for nurses," explained Dr. Emerson. "I understand the Red Cross has a number of available nurses and we need many more here. I am also hopeful that I can obtain the use of Red Cross ambulances. The rule is to furnish doctors with the ambulances. If we can get this aid we will have more doctors released from other work."

Dr. Emerson yesterday served notice on the municipal garage that he would need more automobiles to-day. There was a protest against the use of the automobiles as ambulances, but Dr. Emerson would not listen, saying that the cars would be properly fumigated when no longer needed.

The Health authorities also wish to prevent the carrying of infected children through the streets by mothers who have ailing children. They do not know what a wrong with them. Dr. Emerson regards this as especially bad. For that reason he is striving to have a more rapid inspection system by the use of automobiles.

Cleanliness is the chief watchword in fighting the disease. The Health Commissioner has appealed to the police and to the Street Cleaning Department to help him. The police have been making arrests, especially in Brooklyn, for violations of the sanitary ordinance. Magistrate Eddy, in the Butler street court, said he would go to the limit in upholding the laws regarding cleanliness. He had fifty children brought before him on charges of having dirty premises and adjourned their cases until to-day. Magistrate Nash, in the Adams street court, fined a fish dealer \$10 for exposing his wares. He fined a clerk in the same shop \$12, announcing that if necessary he would impose jail sentences.

To Clean Out Play Sand.

The Park Commissioners, cooperating with the Health Commissioner, announced that they would have the sand in the play lots in the parks removed and entirely new sand put in. This is regarded as important, because the germs of the disease may lurk in the sand. The Commissioners also will have the roads in the parks oiled to lay the dust.

Dr. Emerson deems it important to place restrictions in the handling of garbage brought out that no cases of infantile paralysis have been reported from Barren Island. He received reports, however, of two cases among families of street cleaners yesterday.

In his campaign for cleanliness the Health Department will have the aid of the motion picture interests. Motion pictures, taken at a cost of several thousand dollars under direction of one of Dr. Simon Flexner's aids, will emphasize the necessity of cleanliness and will show how to detect the first symptoms of the disease. These pictures will be shown throughout the city to-day at matinees for the benefit of mothers.

Segregation of children is another part of Dr. Emerson's campaign. With that aim in view, acting Police Commissioner Godley yesterday issued an order directing the closing of all play streets. This order affects about 150,000 children. Another part of this same programme was the decision of the public libraries to close their children's rooms for the present and to refuse admittance to children to any part of the libraries.

The question of imposing a quarantine on the homes of all persons where the disease has been found was discussed at the conference of experts yesterday afternoon, but it was abandoned as impracticable. The doctors do not think such a step justified by the scientific facts known about the disease.

Still there is a movement on foot to regulate the visits of persons to city hospitals and other institutions, and thus prevent possible infection. No more patients will be received at Randall's Island for the present. George H. Bell, Commissioner of Hospitals, visited the infected parts of Brooklyn yesterday to make sure that none of the motion picture houses was violating his order. He

reported that practically none of the theatres was holding matinee performances. The report of the number of cases and deaths for New York City was made public at noon yesterday. It showed a total of 57 new cases as follows: Manhattan, 13; The Bronx, 3; Brooklyn, 60, a drop of more than thirty from the previous day; Queens, 3; Richmond, 8. Dr. Charles F. Bolduan of the Health Department said that a mistake had been made on the previous day in announcing the new cases from Richmond borough as 23. He said the number included all the cases to that date; that in fact there were only six new cases.

The total list of dead for the day was 22, distributed as follows: Manhattan, 6; Bronx, 2; Brooklyn, 19; Queens, 1; Richmond, 6.

The exodus of parents with their children from the city continues. The number of persons who have left the city in the last week is said to be almost unprecedented. At every railroad station groups of mothers with their babies could be seen yesterday. There were instances of small children being sent alone.

State Health Commissioner Biggs sent a head of all railroads asking them to have stations in New York asking them to see that cars carrying many children were disinfected after each trip.

Health Commissioners from various cities conferred with Dr. Emerson, telling him of their experience in handling the disease and getting suggestions from him. Among them were Dr. Francis E. Fronck, Health Commissioner of Buffalo, who had an epidemic in his city in 1913, with a total of 650 cases and 64 deaths. He said that the epidemic, contrary to the general theory, occurred in an unusually wet summer.

Reports from the State Health Department last night announced that there were only 45 cases of infantile paralysis in the State outside of Greater New York, 10 new cases being reported yesterday.

NEW CASES OF THE DAY.

New cases of the disease were reported from the following cities: New Bedford, Mass., 2; Boston, Mass., 1; Baltimore, Md., 1; Cleveland, Ohio, 1; Columbus, Ohio, 1; Fort Wayne, Ind., 1; South Bethlehem, Pa., 3; Philadelphia, Pa., 2; Winfield, Kan., 2; New Haven, Conn., 1; Stamford, Conn., 1; Pittsburg, Pa., 1; Terre Haute, Ind., 1; Springfield, Ill., 2; Providence, R. I., 1; Lowell, Mass., 1; Montreal, Canada, 1.

List of Houses Where Infantile Paralysis Prevails.

The following list gives the addresses of all new cases of infantile paralysis occurring in the city yesterday: QUEENS—124 Jamaica ave.; 1485 Metropolitan ave.; 210 Rockaway rd. MANHATTAN—221 E. 95th st.; 239 E. 10th st.; 224 E. 11th st.; 47 Chambers st.; 218 E. 95th st.; 21 Baxter st.; 167 Norfolk st.; 231 E. 95th st.; 18 Monroe st.; 238 E. 23d st.; 104 Goerck st.; 217 E. 96th st.; 241 Division st.

Deaths in Massachusetts.

SHEFFIELD, Mass., July 7.—A boy 9 years old, who arrived here Thursday night from Brooklyn, died from infantile paralysis this evening.

The State Board of Health has been notified.

terday. The State authorities do not think that an epidemic will prevail outside the city. In Poughkeepsie all Sunday schools were ordered closed for two weeks. The new cases reported up State follow:

Yonkers, 2; Dutchess Junction, 1; Warwick, 1; Jasper, 1; Hornell, 1; Co-paugh, 1; Glen Cove, 1; Beacon, 1; and Poughkeepsie, 1.

Reports from Poughkeepsie and from Mount Vernon were to the effect that the cases had been taken there from Brooklyn.

New cases of the disease were discovered yesterday in New Jersey. In Jersey City all cases were sent to the Isolation Hospital at Laurel Hill. In Bayonne all children under eight years were excluded from the summer schools. In Paterson all playgrounds were closed, picnics forbidden and children barred from motion picture theatres. The cases reported in Jersey yesterday follow: Jersey City, 4; Bayonne, 1; Newark, 2; Paterson, 2.

Reports from many States last night revealed the existence of cases of the disease. The cities and the number of new cases follow: New Bedford, Mass., 2; Boston, Mass., 1; Baltimore, Md., 1; Cleveland, Ohio, 1; Columbus, Ohio, 1; Fort Wayne, Ind., 1; South Bethlehem, Pa., 3; Philadelphia, Pa., 2; Winfield, Kan., 2; New Haven, Conn., 1; Stamford, Conn., 1; Pittsburg, Pa., 1; Terre Haute, Ind., 1; Springfield, Ill., 2; Providence, R. I., 1; Lowell, Mass., 1; Montreal, Canada, 1.

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RICHMOND—22 Kingly pl. New Brighton; 22 Cornell av. West New Brighton; 22 Grant st. Port Washington; 16 Meadow st. Stapleton; 43 Britton av. West New Brighton; 34 John st. Port Richmond; 165 Tompkins av. Port Wadsworth; 113 St. Mary's av. Rosetonk.

BROOKLYN—212 W. 17th st.; 38 Clinton av.; 3017 12th av.; 450 97th st.; 1449 35th st.; 222 55th st.; 480 Degraw st.; 427 4th st.; 48 4th st.; 392 Cleveland st.; 100 Broomfield pl.; 18 Locust st.; 417 Hicks st.; 25 Monticello st.; 304 13th st.; 106 Lewis av.; 832 Myrtle av.; 88 Jackson st.; 413 Park pl.; 146 Meeropol st.; 118 Columbia st.; 299 Blackwood st.; 262 15th st.; 12 New st.; 2 cases; 4226 43d st.; 243 Maple st.; 2 cases; 210 24th st.; 712 3rd av.; 474 Surfer av.; 142 Baltic st.; 1402 Park pl.; 129 Franklin av.; 5 Herkimer pl.; 569 7th av.; 10 Perpetua st.; 329 12th st.; 154 So. 3d st.; 12-24 pl.; 35 Union av.; 5821 12th av.; 271 19th st.; 2934 42d av.; 2 cases; 1220 21st st.; 41 E. 53d st.; 230 52d st.; 421 Degraw st.; 161 Amboy st.; 215 Carroll st.; 1813 Bergen av.; 427 Flushing av.; 189 Walworth st.; 322 Warren st.; 362 Stockton st.; 590 7th av.; 1809 Broadway; 512 14th st.; 151 Leonard st.; 142 Monroe st.

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It is such dependability—such superendurance—such all 'round efficient service, that has made the Champion standard equipment, not only on the King but on four out of every five of the new cars being built this season.

When you replace a plug, insist on the Champion. Your dealer knows which model is best suited to your particular motor. And be sure the word "Champion" is on the porcelain—not merely on the box.

Champion Spark Plug Co. Toledo, Ohio

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The stock Willard Battery used was on the job every minute. Water was added three times, as a precaution. And the battery finished in the same perfect condition as it started.

F. E. Edwards, chairman of the run and a member of the A. A. A. Contest Committee, together with Messrs. Shipper and Elmer of this committee, inspected the battery after the test and pronounced it excellent.

The distance covered—10,850 miles—equals two years' mileage of the average owner. But the battery never failed. And why?

Because every part of the electrical system worked in harmony. A Willard Battery will do its work always under these conditions. It depends on the system as much as the system depends upon it. The name Willard is an assurance of battery performance—in hard test or ordinary driving.

WILLARD STORAGE BATTERY



A Story of Cylinder Perfection

The King 8-cylinder stock touring car, which covered 10,850 miles on the sheephead Bay Speedway in two weeks, was equipped with cylinders manufactured by the Sowers Manufacturing Co. of Buffalo, N. Y.

This test, which approximated as far as possible the use a car would get in an owner's hands, was under A. A. A. supervision. It represented greater service than the average owner would expect from his car in two years.

The test was of as much importance to owners and prospective owners as to the manufacturers. It showed, for instance, how much consistent service the cylinders will give when they are kept in good condition. Two years of average service pressed into two weeks of steady driving night and day without a stop and with absolutely no sign of wear should be a significant thing to car owners.

Here is what F. E. Jacobs, president of the King Motor Car Company, who never left the track while the test was on, has to say about service given by the Sowers cylinders. It is interesting because it is told in a way that can be understood by the lay mind.

"You couldn't ask for any better cylinder service," said Mr. Jacobs. "After their two weeks of steady operation, the experts who examined the cylinders could find no sign of wear. This shows positively that the analysis of the iron was correct and that the metal was of a uniform grain, also that the cylinder walls were of uniform thickness and the water jackets free from casting fins. If the metal had been uneven in the barrel, the thicker parts would have held the heat longer and expanded to different degrees, with disastrous results."

It must be remembered that this car in its fourteen days of continuous running did considerably more than the owner would demand of his car in two years. It has been figured that the average mileage made in a year by a car owner is between 5,000 and 6,000 miles. And his average speed is only 15 miles per hour, as against the 33 miles per hour maintained by the King in this test.

Some interesting figures on the action of the cylinders have been handed to me by our statistician. The cylinders of the King motor car of 10,850 miles have traveled 17,292 miles back and forth over the little 3-inch space allotted to the King car.

The King car is now on exhibition at the King Car Corporation show room at Broadway and 52d Street, where Mr. Jacobs will be pleased to explain to both the technical and untechnical further details of this great cylinder test.

Sowers Manufacturing Co. Manufacturers of "Dopp" Machinery Buffalo, N. Y.

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